

# THE TALLEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

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FORSYTH, MO., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1895.

\$1.00 a Year in Advance.

Should England care to press the question she might find out that the Monroe doctrine is as popular with the people in this country at the present time as the doctrine of independence was in 1776.

Eleven members of the present senate of the United States were born in Ohio, thus giving that state the lead as a producer of statesmen now occupying seats in the highest legislative body of the land.

The diplomacy of England is always characterized by tactics of delay and avoidance when she is dealing with a first-class nation. It is only when she has a dispute with some little fellow that she becomes peremptory and intimidating.

While the United States is not anxious to wrest Cuba from Spain, if she should happen to get away by her own efforts this country would doubtless consent to take her in rather than to let her get into the possession of some European nation stronger than Spain.

St. Louis has won the Republican national convention for 1896, and if her reputation in the past is any criterion for the future, she will have no cause to complain of the action of the national committee in making the selection of the convention city.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, who is well-informed on the subject of the Turkish massacres of Christians in modern times, writes to a Boston paper giving the figures collected by her husband and herself. During her own lifetime, she says, nearly 100,000 Christians have been murdered by the Turks.

St. Louis, in giving up one of her fair daughters to a German husband, is not called upon to frame any excuses in behalf of the bridegroom, as is necessary in so many international marriages; there are none needed. The young people met in Europe and fell in love in the good old-fashioned way, and while the paternal blessing may be gilded, it will not be so of necessity.

The Hebrew citizens of the United States are on exactly the same footing as any other class of American citizens, and when a foreigner comes here to revile them and advise their persecution, he violates all the laws of hospitality and of decency. If the Prussian Ahlwardt, whose mission to America is to stir up hostility to the Jews, is treated as an insolent intruder, he will get no more than his due.

A RECENT number of the London Times had an article on the occupations of the people of England and Wales which is conclusive as to the decline of agriculture as a British industry. The number of men engaged in farming declined from 225,569 in 1871 to 201,918 in 1891. During this period the increase in the whole population was nearly 7,000,000. This has significance to America as a breadstuffs-producing country.

CONNECTICUT, in the season of 1895, produced 50,000 baskets of peaches, and several companies have been formed to plant large peach orchards and cultivate them on the most approved plan. Those who have given attention to the subject say that peach trees in the northern States will bear at least seven years in ten, and that the farmer who does not plant a few trees every year for his own use deprives his family of one of nature's greatest luxuries.

A NEW point in criminal jurisprudence is likely to arise in a murder case in Missouri. It is proposed to introduce as a witness against the accused parties a man who claims to have heard an incriminating conversation between them, over a telephone wire. The question of the admissibility of such testimony, particularly in a murder trial, will be a delicate and important one for the court to determine.

ONE of the most pretentious publications issued in St. Louis, from the standpoint of the beautiful in art, is "Art Studies From the Nude." Its title suggests the character of its illustrations, which are reproductions of some of the most famous paintings, executed in a manner to command the admiration of the most fastidious. The accompanying letterpress descriptive matter is a triumph of typographic art, and the work is a credit alike to its designers and the city from which it is issued.

THE almanac of the Episcopal church, in the United States of America, has just been issued for 1896, and shows the condition and progress of that body during the past twelve months. According to the official figures, there are in the United States fifty-eight dioceses and eighty-four missionary districts, and seven missionary jurisdictions in foreign lands. The clergy numbers seventy-nine bishops and 4,903 priests and deacons. The parishes and missions number 6,118, with a total of 822,194 communicants. The total contributions for all purposes was \$13,507,420.

Tax post office department is suffering from a statutory defect rather than a deficiency. By law it is compelled to carry second-class mail matter at an annual loss of over \$20,000,000. It receives one cent a pound for service costing it eight cents.

## DECEMBER—1895.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Compiled from Various Sources.

### LIV. CONGRESS.

(First Session.)

In the senate, on the 9th, Mr. Morgan delivered his promised speech in support of his resolution in reference to the payment to Great Britain of the Towing sea award. The resolution was then agreed to. Two bills, the first of this session, were passed, one allowing the use of the United States courthouses at Scranton and Williamsport, Pa., to the superior court of Pennsylvania, and one appropriating \$100,000 for a survey and plans of improvement of Discus bay, Fla. In the house the first bill of the session, changing the collection limits of the port of Chicago so as to include the state of Illinois, was passed.

In the senate, on the 10th, Mr. Cullom delivered a speech in advocacy of the clearest and most strenuous maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, after which the resolution upon which he based his remarks was referred to the committee on foreign relations. A number of petitions and resolutions were presented and referred. In the house a resolution was introduced by Mr. Barrett (rep. Mass.) looking to the impeachment of Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to England, for sentiments expressed in speeches in Boston, England and Edinburgh, Scotland. After an exciting discussion the words "by impeachment or otherwise" were stricken out and the resolution adopted. A somewhat similar resolution, offered by Mr. McCall (rep. Mass.), calling on the president for information as to what steps he had taken to recall Mr. Bayard, was under objection, referred to the committee on foreign relations.

In the senate, on the 11th, propositions were introduced in favor of purchasing and placing statues of Victor Hugo, John Paul Jones and Franklin Pierce. Mr. Dubois (rep. Idaho) spoke in support of his proposed amendment of the rules so as to distribute the general appropriation bills among the committees having charge of the various subjects to which they apply. Mr. Allen (rep. Neb.) spoke briefly on the remains of senators and representatives dying in Washington during a session of congress. In the house ex-speaker Grow, of Pennsylvania, spoke for an hour, comparing the working of the protective tariff as it existed from 1861 to 1891, with the results achieved by the present law, which he declared had not proven a success. Several resolutions of inquiry of executive departments were offered and passed.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

It is stated that Prof. Gianturo, of New York city, president of the Italo-American academy of medicine, has discovered a lymph which he believes will ultimately furnish the world with a cure for leprosy.

On the 11th advices from Abyssinia stated that Gen. Arimondi with his command had made a junction with the forces of Gen. Barateri, the commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia.

The suit of Secretary Tryon of the board of fire commissioners against Mayor Pingree of Detroit, for \$25,000 damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, was decided in the mayor's favor.

On the 12th ex-congressman Ezekiah S. Bundy died at Wellston, O., aged 70. He leaves a wife and a large family of children, among whom are the wives of Hon. J. B. Foraker, of Cincinnati, and Hon. Harvey Walls, of Wellston.

On the 11th John Mulhollen, first Baron Dunleath, died in London aged 77.

On the 12th Queen Victoria, in council at Windsor, formally prorogued parliament until the middle of February, when it will meet for the transaction of government business.

On the 12th it was stated on excellent authority that Speaker Reed would not announce his committee appointments until about the 20th.

CONGRESSMAN CROWTHER, of St. Joseph, Mo., has introduced a bill in the house instructing the secretary of the interior to restore to the pension rolls those persons who had been stricken off since 1893.

The funeral of George Augustus Sala, journalist and author, took place at Brighton, England, on the 12th.

On the 12th the venerable Robert William Browne, archdeacon of Bath, died at his residence in Wells, England, aged 86.

ALLEN G. THURMAN, the "Old Roman," died at his residence in Columbus, O., on the 12th, at 1:30 p. m., of the general debility of old age, ending in collapse.

### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

On the 8th Oliver Tarbert, a railroad switchman, was instantly killed at Terre Haute, Ind., in a manner perhaps never before recorded. With a lantern he was passing over an oil tank box-car, when an explosion occurred and sent his body 50 feet in the air. It is supposed gas was generated in the oil tank, and, escaping into the car, was ignited by his lantern.

HARRY HAYWARD, murderer of Catharine King, was hanged at Minneapolis, Minn., at 2:10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th. Before ascending the gallows he reaffirmed his former confession, and forgave all those who had worked to secure his conviction, including his brother Adry, whom he had previously anathematized and threatened with post-mortem visitations.

Wm. B. McMILLAN was found guilty at Toronto, Ont., on the 11th, on the charge of having set fire to the Osgoodby building in that city, on January 6 last, the fire resulting in the destruction of that and adjoining property to the total value of about \$70,000.

On the 11th the steamer Germanic collided shortly after leaving the Mersey, near Crosby Lightship, with the steamer Cumbræ, inward bound for Liverpool. The Cumbræ was sunk and the Germanic's bows were damaged. The Germanic returned to Liverpool. A dense fog prevailed at the time.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The associated banks of New York city held \$20,294,375 in excess of the requirements of the 25-per-cent. rule on the 7th.

On the 11th news from Batavia, Java, stated that the Dutch troops on the island of Madura had dispersed a band of 150 rebels, killing 29 and capturing the thief.

On the 11th the directors of the American Bell Telephone Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., and an extra dividend of 1 1/2 per cent., payable January 15. This makes a total of 15 per cent. declared this year.

The Spanish government, in addition to 20,000 troops which are expected at Havana towards the end of this month and the beginning of January, is already preparing to dispatch 40,000 more troops to Cuba.

On the 11th water burst into a colliery at Cong, County Mayo, Ireland, flooding the shaft to a depth of 150 feet and drowning six men.

The information received at the war department concerning the reported Apache outbreak in Arizona shows it to be trifling and not likely to lead to any general uprising.

The factory for the manufacture of cornstock cellulose, the new material for filling the coffers of warships, will be located at Owensboro, Ky.

It is stated that Porto Rico has issued a declaration of independence, and will soon join her sister island, Cuba, in the active struggle for liberty. It is further stated that an army is being formed by the separatist party, and that as soon as the leaders are ready the campaign will open.

It is learned that the guarantee syndicate, formed in connection with the re-organization of the Reading railroad, include nearly all the capitalists identified with the other anthracite coal railroads. The amount subscribed is said to be over \$30,000,000.

### CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

It was given out, on the 13th, that Senator Sherman was preparing an answer to the financial part of the president's annual message, but that he would not speak until after he had an opportunity of digesting the report of the secretary of the treasury, which had been unaccountably withheld from congress.

On the 13th John Kirwin, one of the oldest members of the Missouri legislature, died at his home in St. Louis.

Rev. W. J. Carpenter resigned as pastor of the First Baptist church, St. Louis, and was succeeded by Rev. R. B. Hunter to release him as pastor of Centenary M. E. church, St. Louis, and the request has been granted. This is due to the sensational reports regarding Mr. Carpenter. His church has throughout stood by him with steadfastness.

Mrs. Eliza Benton Jones, eldest daughter of the famous Thomas Hart Benton, Missouri, and widow of William Jones, a distinguished lawyer of Iowa, died in Baltimore, Md., yesterday, at the home of her son-in-law, Col. W. B. Hughes, of the United States army. She was 73.

President of Clarkson College Dead. T. S. Creckmore, president of Clarkson college, died of the ravages of typhoid fever, aged 40, at his home in New York, where he was born in Kentucky, and came to Missouri at an early age, then to New York.

Heated His Opponent's Skull. A fight at the home of Elmer Jonett, George Mulkey and were quarreled, and then Mulkey struck Brewer on the head, fracturing his skull.

Missouri Pioneer. Turner, aged 86, died at in Kahoka. He was a pioneer of the west, and was a member of the Missouri legislature.

First Judicial Circuit. A. J. Turner, of Troy, Mo., died at his home in St. Louis.

Died a Pauper. A man, who once made \$400,000, died at St. Louis, Mo., and was buried in the city.

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### MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Caught After a Long Chase.

L. T. Parish, formerly cashier of the bank at Orrick, Ray county, was arrested at Delaware, O., the other night, by J. H. Tillotson, a Pinkerton detective. Parish is under indictment in Ray county for receiving deposits for a bank which was insolvent. He absconded, and the bank was short \$21,000. The Pinkerton detectives tracked the absconding cashier through Texas, Mexico, and finally located him in Delaware, where he had purchased a livery stable and made considerable show of wealth. He had disguised himself, but retained his name. His wife and daughter were almost prostrated by the exposure. Parish was taken to Newark, where, after a hearing before the court, he surrendered himself to the Missouri authorities. Immediately after Parish was arrested papers in attachment were served upon him to recover \$5,000, the value of some school bonds that disappeared with him from the bank.

Happy St. Louis.

All St. Louis is happy over securing the national republican convention. Politicians and business men, regardless of party, united to capture the convention, and they got it. There was "Uncle" Filley and Mayor Walbridge (the boys call him Cyrus), and Sam Kennard and Maj. Rainwater (the latter two democrats), and other well-known citizens, in the party that went after the convention. The speeches in favor of St. Louis before the national committee were great efforts. Walbridge drove the nail and Filley clinched it, while the other boys jollied the committee. St. Louis will entertain the convention, too; yes, she will. There'll be no grumping and beating of visitors. Everybody will turn out, regardless of politics, to give the visitors welcome, and show them what great-hearted people the Missourians are.

Wanted for Service in Cuba.

Agents for the Cuban insurgents are said to be in St. Louis looking for well-drilled men for service in Cuba. Members of crack militia companies have been approached and offered good money. If married, a guarantee that their families will be cared for for two years accompanies the offer. Capt. Roemer, who left St. Louis several weeks ago, is now in Cuba, and will be given, so Cuban agents say, command of 100 Kentuckians, young men and crack shots. Roemer's friends say that when the Spaniards run up against the captain and his young Kentuckians they will soon learn that they are not fighting Cuban cane-cutters.

Brothers Harry Sisters.

A double wedding occurred the other day north of Columbia, at the home of Mr. Mansfield Lewis. His two daughters, Lena and Cordia Lewis, were united in marriage to brothers, Robert and John Corcos. The oldest brother took the youngest sister, Robert Corcos, aged 22 years, married Lena Lewis, aged 20 years, while John Corcos, aged 33 years, married Cordia Lewis, who is only 15 years of age.

Says He Recognized Their Voices.

John Pollock, aged 29, and Charles Thorpe, aged 18, living near Mountain View, Howell county, are said to be the young men who held up Station Agent Skinner at Mountain View and secured a pocket-book containing \$172. The young men wore handkerchiefs over their faces, but Skinner recognized their voices. They were arrested.

Rev. W. J. Carpenter Resigned.

Rev. W. J. Carpenter asked Presiding Elder R. B. Hunter to release him as pastor of Centenary M. E. church, St. Louis, and the request has been granted. This is due to the sensational reports regarding Mr. Carpenter. His church has throughout stood by him with steadfastness.

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### DUN'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Failures—Prices Slowly Receding—The Government's Crop Reports—Shoe Manufacture, Etc.

New York, Dec. 14.—R. G. Dun & Co. say in their weekly review of trade issued to-day:

Failures for the first week of December show liabilities of \$3,104,831, against \$4,036,866 last year and \$4,761,400 in 1893. In manufacturing \$1,157,760, against \$1,427,415 last year, and in trading \$1,927,821 against \$2,401,431 last year.

Failures for the week have been 338 in the United States, against 349 last year, and 54 in Canada against 40 last year.

It has been a very quiet week without any disturbance. Prices of manufactured products slowly recede from the high-water mark of speculation, and no material increase in demand is now expected until after the holidays.

Speculation in products is not very brisk, and in stocks decidedly inactive. The outgo of gold does not expand and the outward movement of products is a shade larger. Clearings are 10.4 per cent. more than last year.

The government crop report caused scarcely a ripple of interest, though indicating less than 6,400,000 bales of cotton, and a larger acreage than had been expected of winter wheat. Heavy orders by the Rockefeller interests for plates and other material to build vessels for transportation of Mesba ore next year have strengthened the market somewhat, but the demand at the east is very light, and most of the works have shortened force considerably.

The shoe manufacture is getting rather more new business, mainly in cheaper goods, by a reduction in prices, which has averaged nearly four per cent. since the last week of November. The demand for leather is a little better, with prices averaging two per cent. lower for the week, though unchanged as to hemlock sole.

Wool has not advanced with London sales, as was expected. The slow market for goods hinders dealings. Business in cotton has not gained, and print cloths are lower at 3 1/2 cents, while a few more reductions are noted in prices of other goods.

Railroad earnings in November, on roads having over half the business of the country, show increase of 6.9 per cent. over last year.

### HOPE FOR ARMENIANS.

The Red Cross Will Undertake the Duty of Relieving the Starving.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The following official announcement was issued from the national headquarters of the Red Cross yesterday:

"Coming to the unanimous and urgent appeals from the friends of humanity, representing nearly all of the people of this country, the American National Red Cross has decided that it must accept the sacred trust of endeavoring to relieve the starving Armenians in Asia Minor. According to conservative estimates there are 350,000 utterly destitute people in that country, who will have to be assisted for six or eight months—until the next harvest.

"Fully realizing the difficulties and dangers to be met, the Red Cross will start for Turkey as soon as sufficient funds are placed at its disposal or guaranteed to insure success.

"Funds may be sent to Miss Clara Barton, president and treasurer of the American National Red Cross, Washington.

"Authorized agents to receive funds and materials will be published in a few days.

"The Red Cross also suggests that goods, grain and other material may be sent by chartered steamer.

"American National Red Cross," "CLARA BARTON, President."

### A CALL ISSUED

For the Meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 15.—Chairman W. F. Harry has issued a call for a meeting of the democratic national committee to be held at the Arlington hotel, Washington, on Thursday, January 16, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the meeting of the democratic national convention of 1896 and for the transaction of other business.

The resolution offered by Gen. F. A. Collins, of Massachusetts, in the democratic convention of 1892, requesting the democratic national committee to provide accommodations only for the delegates, the alternates, the members of the democratic national committee and the members of the press, will be acted upon. The resolution is now in the hands of a subcommittee of the national committee composed of William F. Harry, of Pennsylvania; Bradley B. Smith, of Vermont; Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland; Ben T. Cable, of Illinois; and Edward C. Wall, of Wisconsin.

Over Half a Million Dollars in Land Is Being Sold.

HUNTERDON, N. J., Dec. 15.—An extensive suit involving the ownership of a body of land in the central and business part of the city, worth over a half million dollars, is to be instituted by the Hanley heirs, who allege that John Hanley, who deeded the property to the Central Land Co. in 1871, was mentally unbalanced. The suit will attract widespread attention.

### MONROE DOCTRINE.

Senator Cullom Advocates Two American Principles.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom addressed the United States senate, on December 10, on the Monroe doctrine, supporting his previous resolution declaring it to be the rightful policy of this nation. The senator from Illinois made a strong plea for true Americanism, saying:

"Our fathers taught us that the empire of happiness was not to be reached by grasping the territory of our neighbors, but rather that the peace and prosperity of our country and the highest enjoyment of our people would be found in wisely caring for the magnificent inheritance which they transmitted to us. We find ourselves in possession of a land the greatest and best upon the earth; a domain of which King Solomon in all his glory never dreamed. To what purpose have we reached in this high degree of progress of nations? Shall we see to it that our future shall advance as our past has done; that we take no step backward, but still keep up the march of the republic?"

"If we do this in this world of competition and strife, and maintain our national honor, with our territorial unity and integrity, we must have some affirmative, distinctive idea or policy of such simple and unquestioned propriety that it shall receive the universal sanction of our people. It must possess such elements of right and justice in itself and bear such interpretation in the relation it shall declare between the United States and other nations that no serious objection can be made against it. By the adoption of such a policy, and its public declaration by the congress of the United States, we enable what we all substantially approve as the Monroe doctrine, and it becomes at once and forever thereafter the American doctrine.

It becomes, indeed, the utterance of the American people, and as such it is in its authority as that of our declaration, headed by John Hancock, which, in 1776, in the name and by the authority of the good people of the colonies, solemnly proclaimed and declared that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states. This much is due to ourselves, that by no laches on our part it be truly said that we are 'too long sleeping upon our just rights.'

"And this, too, is due to Europe, that the governments of the old world may know that 75,000,000 of American citizens, speaking through their representatives in congress, are a unit in maintaining the American doctrine of James Monroe; and it is also due to the independent governments of the other America lying to the south of us, whose terms of existence practically depends upon the honesty of the United States in sustaining the doctrine of the message of 1823.

"The nation has played diplomacy long enough and without much effect. Great Britain has been disregarding polite requests, protests, arguments and suggestions that we cannot look with complacency upon her policy to reach out farther until she, if let alone, will finally dominate Venezuela. The time has come for a positive declaration of the Monroe doctrine by congress and then, if necessary, the positive enforcement of it against the future.

"Whatever European rights exist, whether on the basis of treaty or of discovery, in our early history must count for nothing. The boundary lines as they were then laid are agreed upon by statute. The population of the United States does not seek war with any small or great. The days of small wars and of small nations are passed, and we are to ordinary nations. We do not attempt to interfere with whom we touch interests or control law, have European countries and we do not wish to see European powers shall interfere with political affairs in this western continent. It is but just to refer to the Monroe doctrine as the pendant of each of the great powers of Europe for the control and absorption of the territory of the foreign nations whose products are of importance to the trade and commerce of the great powers. It has been the history of the monarchial countries of Europe for many years that they have run races with each other in the capture and dismemberment of the smaller governments of the world. They have reduced many of them to the condition of mere satrapies, called colonies, wholly subordinate to their European conquerors. The result of these outrageous acts of aggression is a European power of consequence is but a repetition, time after time, of the story of usurpation, tyranny and bloodshed. A pretext is made, the inhabitants are oppressed or enslaved, peacefully if possible, but with fire and sword if necessary; the country is occupied, and its whole material capabilities are made tributary to the conquering nation. Taxes, duties and imposts of the utmost severity are collected from the helpless inhabitants, and then, forward there is no more consideration shown toward the colony than that of a mere lamb. The only compensation, which is ever manifested, is that which will encourage the suffering people to produce a greater revenue for their masters.

"One hundred and twenty years ago was the relation of the colonies to the British crown. Our people, our states, our nation, were not created by the laws of England, enforced by the war power, as if they were authorized to maintain under their own statutes. We have reached the time when we must come our bounden duty to say to the world with dignity and firmness that we will no farther, shall foreign powers, in the name of the American people, interfere with the protection of American territory, or the maintenance of American law, or the maintenance of American rights to be controlled by affairs pertaining to the American continent.

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